

Auction Sale

-OF-

DELINQUENT STOCK

IN THE

Kona Sugar Co., Ltd.

ON TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1901

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

At my salesroom, Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. F. W. McChesney, the following certificates of stock in the Kona Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the assessments due and now delinquent, together with interest and advertising expenses are paid on or before the day of sale:

Certificate 23, 100 shares, 10th assessment, \$1,000.
Certificates 157 and 158, 50 shares each, 10th assessment, \$1,000.
Certificate 104, 30 shares, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th assessments, \$1,500.
Certificate 182, 25 shares, 8th, 9th and 10th assessments, \$750.
Certificate 232, 25 shares, 8th, 9th and 10th assessments, \$750.
Certificate 115, 5 shares, 10th assessment, \$50.

Certificates 120 and 121, 50 shares each, 10th assessment, \$1,000.
Certificates 124, 125, 127 and 128, 20 shares each, 10th assessment, \$800.
Certificate 218, 10 shares, 10th assessment, \$100.

Certificate 41, 20 shares, 10th assessment, \$200.
Certificate 193, 5 shares, 9th and 10th assessments, \$100.
Certificate 216, 35 shares, 9th and 10th assessments, \$700.

F. W. MCCHESNEY,

Treasurer.

Honolulu, December 17, 1900.

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctr.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated June 22, 1898, made by C. W. Kinney, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as mortgagor, to Edith M. W. Holdsworth, of said Honolulu as mortgagee, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu in Liber 180, on pages 120 and 121, the mortgagee intends to foreclose the mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of: All that certain piece of parcel of land situate at Alakaka, District of Honolulu, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, bounded and particularly described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the north corner of this at stream of Kaumoli, and running along Manoa's kuleana, S. 88° 7' 55" E., 244' E., 575 feet; S. 82° E., 250 feet; thence up again along stream to stone and kukui tree marked X; makai of Government road; N. 81° 1/2' W., 390 feet to stone marked X; mauka of Kioia; thence down along middle of stream to place of commencement. Containing an area of thirty-six acres and being the same premises described in Royal Patent Grant No. 1737 to Papa, and the same that were conveyed to the mortgagor by deed of Pahumau and Polani, dated August 31, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 164, page 204.

Together with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

EDITH M. W. HOLDSWORTH,

Mortgagee.

Terms—Cash, United States gold coin; deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to Holmes & Stanley, attorneys for mortgagee.

Dated, Honolulu, December 14, 1900.

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MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated May 5th, 1898, made by William K. Kaulukou of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, mortgagor, to William G. Brash of said Honolulu, mortgagee, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, in Liber 174, on pages 354 and 355, the mortgagee intends to foreclose the mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon. The property covered by said mortgage consists of:

First—All that certain tract of land situate at Lelele, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, described in Royal Patent No. 2456, Land Commission Award No. 722, containing an area of 17-100 acres, and being the same premises conveyed to the mortgagor by deed of Kanakaokai, dated January 19th, 1898, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances on May 6th, 1898, in Liber 177, pages 438 and 439.

Second—All that certain tract of land situate at Apueiki, Kula, Maui, containing an area of 25 1-2 acres, and being Appena 2 of Royal Patent Grant No. 2985 to Kaulunahale, and the land by the said Kaulunahale conveyed to Puue, by deed dated November 22d, 1882, recorded in said Registry office in Liber 25, page 19.

Third—All that certain tract of land situate at Apueiki, Kula, Maui, containing an area of forty-seven acres, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent Grant No. 2205 to Puue.

Together with the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

WM. G. BRASH,

Mortgagee.

Terms—Cash; United States gold coin; deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to Holmes & Stanley, attorneys for mortgagee.

Dated, Honolulu, December 10, 1900.

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The above sale has been postponed until Saturday, January 12th.

"WHOLE ISLAND" CITY VOTED DOWN

Republican Charter Committee Has a Hot Session.

IF THE Republicans have their way there will be established a city and county government for the territory known interchangeably as the district of Honolulu and the district of Kona.

This very simple statement of what was done at last night's meeting of the Republican Charter Committee covers the entire proceedings, which lasted over three hours and which was marked by one of the most acrimonious parliamentary discussions ever witnessed outside of the Legislative halls.

The majority of the Committee on Draft did not prove to be backed by a majority of the Charter Committee, but being good parliamentarians they did hard and it required five votes on practically the same subject matter to convince them of the fact that they were in the minority.

The key to the whole situation was in the following offered by Mr. Philip L. Weaver and which was finally incorporated in the report of the Committee of draft as adopted:

"We recommend that the area or boundaries of the proposed municipality (of Honolulu) be confined to the district of Kona as it now exists and be known as the city and county of Honolulu, and that the Legislative branch of such municipal government be so defined as to give to them the power to define from time to time the area within the district of Kona as to which of those ordinances peculiar to a thickly settled district shall apply."

The last clause refers to fire limits, paving limits, lighting limits, etc.

The Republican Charter Committee was called to order at 7:45 last evening with the following members present:

W. R. Sims, chairman; J. A. Gilman, treasurer; C. Bolte, J. H. Boyd, Geo. A. Davis, A. V. Gear, G. L. Hudd, Enoch Johnson, J. L. Kaulukou, L. L. McCandless, E. A. Mott-Smith, Chas. Notley, J. G. Pratt, W. C. Roe, W. R. Sims, Ed Towse, W. O. Smith, T. McCants Stewart, F. T. P. Waterhouse, P. L. Weaver, C. M. White, C. B. Wilson.

There was a wait of about five minutes for Clarence M. White, on whose account the vote on the question of the evening had been largely postponed. However, on Mr. White's arrival the chairman of the statistics committee desired to make a report and although Mr. White already had the floor, the chair ruled that the report of the statistics committee was first in order.

E. A. Mott-Smith, chairman of the statistics committee, reported on the cost of maintenance of government in the districts of Kona and outside districts as well. The committee had first proceeded upon the assumption that the city would extend from the fertilizer works at Kalihi to Kaimukui and from the sea to about the level of the water works. Part of the figures were for two years and part for one year. Part were based on actual expenditures and part on estimated needs as put in by the departments of the government.

Part of the figures are: Police, Honolulu, \$96,000; outer districts, \$8,500; public works, for the next two years, current for Honolulu, \$888,000; permanent improvements, Honolulu, \$612,000; outer districts, current and permanent, \$15,000; public health, Honolulu, past year, \$90,365; outer districts, \$2,400. Mr. Boyd of this committee stated that the estimates for the next year would be likely to be less on account of the reduction in salaries in the Board of Health. Public instruction, Honolulu, one year, \$300,000; outer districts, \$3,000.

A small parliamentary skirmish was started over whether the committee should be instructed as to whether they should now confine their research to figures for Honolulu proper or take in the whole island and the "biggest city on earth" contingent scored one defeat.

Clarence M. White then read the following paper on the question of municipal government and the proper boundaries of the city of Honolulu, which embodies so much of the sentiment of the meeting as finally expressed in the vote that it is reproduced in full:

Congress has granted to the Hawaiian Islands an Organic Act. It has left to the citizens of the Territory and have entered the probationary period preceding Statehood. Allowing for requisite population, the duration of this period depends upon ourselves. The test for Statehood is ability for self-government. Every territory starts with a Centralized government appointed by the President and his Governor. The people are entrusted with legislation within the lines of the Organic Act. They are entrusted with further power as they demonstrate capacity for its exercise. A territory being the childhood of a state, Congress intends that it shall enter at once upon its growth. Before the government of a territory can be entrusted to its people, they must demonstrate by schemes of local administration their qualifications for larger administration.

While Congress has made provision for territorial officers, it has left to our own legislation the limits and details of their duties. The Centralization provided for us is really temporary and provisional. To assume otherwise would be to assume that our citizens have not the qualifications for self-government and that Hawaii is a mere Colony. Centralization can never take us into Statehood. We must develop and demonstrate our capacity for the discharge of the high duties of American citizenship before we can have all its privileges conferred upon us. To have our voices heard we must make them heard. To maintain and submit to Centralization is to admit incapacity.

Decentralization means progress, growth and strength. Appointive officers are independent of the electorate and therefore not in touch with it. To have a satisfactory government we must have a responsible one, one responsible to the great majority which places it in power. Such a government is the ultimate destiny of these Islands. Even the power now exercised by the President of the United States will be transferred to our people.

When? Why, when we have demonstrated our fitness for the performance of the duties incident to the exercise of such powers.

When shall we take this initial step? I say—at once. Government is not only theoretical but also practical. If the press of this country were to team with literature on the theory of government and the land to be flooded with essays on

wise administration, Congress would not be impressed with our qualifications for self-government. Such treatises would be mere individual emanations. The standard sought is not the high order of the individual, but rather the high order of the average. And this standard must be demonstrated and proven by practice. It is one thing to expound doctrines, another to carry them into practice. Centralization should give away because it is inimical to American progress. It is unwieldy and cannot adapt itself to growth. Not deriving its powers from the people, it cannot be in touch with their requirements. It is a species of vice-royalty not in line with the majority rule which has brought the United States to the front among nations. If not a usurpation of it, it is at least a substitution for true popular sovereignty. A campaign for decentralization is the duty of the hour. We should inaugurate it at once, and inaugurate it in the only practicable manner open to us in consonance with the Organic Act. While we remain in a territorial condition, it is not possible to acquire full governmental control. We cannot replace the officers, but we can abridge some of their duties.

I hold it to be an unwritten command of the genius of American institutions, higher than any congressional enactment, not inconsistent with it, that we should immediately assert ourselves and enter upon an era of self-government so far as possible. Full territorial control not being at present attainable, let us assume such control as is within our reach.

A county is the American unit of a Territory. The territory does not consist of one but of several such units. The counties should, we claim, be provided for by organic law. Centralization of the scheme proposed by the majority of this Committee, because it would make our own County a pioneer of units, leaving others to wait and watch its success or failure. It might not be in line with our own. If our erection of a county should thus initiate conditions of incongruity, the gain for popular ascendancy would be lost. Let the crusade against Centralization be instituted by the surrender of such functions to all the counties as would conduce to the general welfare. I have my doubts that this island by any act of its own retaining a portion of the taxes from the territorial government if the other islands paid their full tax into the treasury. I do not believe the legislature will provide for the erection of one county. How could it consider a law exempting this island from a portion of taxes, and at the same time enforce the collection of the entire tax from the other islands?

A scheme of decentralization should contemplate the transfer and distribution of powers to all the counties, and not an assumption of government by one section not allowed to and provided for others. We contend that it is within the province of this Committee to recommend the passage of an act for general county organization. If it is argued that the Committee was appointed to frame a charter for the City of Honolulu, I would reply that this appointment does not authorize the erection of a county of this island any further than it does on all the group.

If we are working on county organization, let us make the scheme general and the counties simultaneous. Our work, no matter how exhaustive it is but commendatory. It must be reviewed by a legislature of the people. If the scheme suggested by us is beneficial, there is no reason why Oahu should monopolize all the advantages.

If this Committee is authorized simply and only to frame a charter for the City of Honolulu, then it is competent for the city to establish the limits of such city, but not to incorporate a County government with it. In the United States a unit of a county is a township. A township is the space which a city may ultimately occupy. The majority report of the Committee then would make Oahu our township. It is beyond all doubt of probability that Honolulu could ever cover the whole island. To make a city government control a larger area than it is ultimately cover is to lessen its efficiency.

I am in favor of a City government for Honolulu, because it would make needed improvements which would enhance values to such an extent that the extra taxation necessary to accomplish them would be an insignificant factor. The payment of City taxes imposes a judicious expenditure of the same. The wants of a city and county are not identical. The limits of a city should be confined to limits of sidewalks, streets, etc. In my estimation, the City of Honolulu should comprise the populous portion between, say, the western road of Kamehameha school and ways stables, the section of the south and a boundary line that would include Pacific Heights and Punchbowl slope.

Although the county is the unit of the territory and the township of the county, a city is not a unit of either. It bears the same relation to the Territorial government as does Ewa Plantation. If a corporation with separate officers, is only amenable to the general government as defined by its charter, I believe in a general county organization. We believe we should give county government a fair trial to see if the wants of Honolulu are fairly met. If a county government should prove inadequate to our needs, then I believe a city incorporation should be established. If it is the sentiment of the Committee, however, let us make the limits of the city commensurate with an efficient and equitable administration of its affairs.

Philip L. Weaver, who has made quite a study of municipal questions and their application to Honolulu, made a strong argument in favor of restricting the limits of the municipality to the district of Kona, but at the same time incorporating both the county and city. He claimed that by thus erecting a county with one set of officers for the city and county that it would prevent the Legislature from afterward erecting the Island of Oahu, including the city of Honolulu, into a county and saddling on the residents of Honolulu the double taxation for city and county governments and a double set of officers to administer the affairs.

Mr. Weaver was often interrupted and most of the questions were fired at him unceremoniously. He stood the test in good shape, however, and succeeded in finishing his argument, but not in the ten minutes allowed under the rules. At one point Mr. Stewart was of the opinion that W. O. Smith was asking questions without the formality of asking the permission of the chair or the consent of the speaker and was interrupted by Mr. Stewart with the remark, "I won't let our side be run down." The sentiment expressed

the intentions of the "whole Island" people in a nutshell.

It was objected that if there was a city and county of Honolulu that the things which the city now gets the Territory to pay for would have to come out of the city's pocket, but Weaver cited the instance of the almshouse of San Francisco, which costs \$80,000 to maintain and of which the state of California pays \$40,000 on the theory that tramps congregate in the city from all over the state.

W. O. Smith renewed his arguments of the previous meeting and said he favored the Weaver proposition but considered that whatever this committee did the Legislature would be perfectly free to do as they liked in the matter and it was better to find out what the people of the city desired and go before the Legislature with a proposition backed by the community than to put up some plan that would be sure to fail of adoption.

A. V. Gear rather favored the Weaver plan, although he signed the famous "whole Island" report. He said the idea was to prevent the city of Honolulu being burdened with two sets of officers to perform essentially the same duties.

J. H. Boyd favored dropping the whole matter and leaving it to the Legislature to appoint a commission to report at a later date for the purpose of organizing not only a city government for Honolulu but a county government for all the divisions of the Territory. He feared that if the Honolulu city charter was passed and the rest of the island and the other islands were not divided into counties that the cost of maintaining the Territorial government would fall too heavily on the city of Honolulu and make taxation very high. He said as it is, Honolulu has the best of it. Koloala for instance pays \$28,000 in taxes and gets less than \$8,000 expended in her borders.

A. V. Gear said that the plan was to simply adopt the present laws of the Territory and apply them to the city. He said that Hawaii had already some of the best municipal legislation in the world; that it had been copied after Glasgow, which was one of the best organized and best conducted cities in the world. He said, however, that if counties were not to be erected at this Legislature on the other Islands he would favor a city of Honolulu of the smallest possible size. He said the necessity for city government lay in the fact that city government was representative and direct from the people.

It was found that Honolulu could under the Organic Act only vote bonds for about \$600,000 and the Territory \$700,000 to \$800,000 per year with a total bonded indebtedness not to exceed \$5,600,000.

W. C. Roe was in favor of action immediately and the institution of a municipal government at the earliest possible date.

After another running parliamentary fight, J. G. Pratt, who wrote the report of the majority of the committee on draft and who was entitled under parliamentary law to close the debate, succeeded in getting the floor, but only on the pending motion, which was to recommit the whole matter to the committee on draft with instructions to confer with the Independent charter committee and report next Friday evening. He was shut off by the objection of J. L. Kaulukou at the expiration of ten minutes, but was promptly given all the time he wanted by vote of the committee.

He made a very able argument and brought out some new points. He said that the Federal government paid for the cost of the Territorial government, the Legislature, Courts, etc., and that if county governments were established in all the Islands the form could be easily modeled after the present Territorial government with only necessary changes and would consequently give a government with which the people would easily become familiar. He declared that the people of Hawaii would demand county government, and possibly four counties might be made of the big Island. He said the division of the Territorial government

into that which was very valuable and which could be very hard to divide between the city of Honolulu and the county of Oahu, could be very easily divided between the Territory and the city and county of Honolulu as comprising the whole island. He thought that himself, living on Pacific Heights, might not get city lights for a good long time any more than would Waiakala, yet he would get benefits which he was willing as a property holder to pay for and that the property all over the island would be benefited by in proportion to its value.

His able argument was of no avail, however, and for the fourth time the committee voted against a city to cover the entire island and incidentally against having a conference with the independent charter committee at this stage of the proceedings, as the Republicans were not yet decided what they wanted themselves and could not therefore go into conference intelligently.

The prompt use of the famous old Jesse Moore "AA" Whiskey with quinine at bed-time will almost invariably break up the severest cold. Lovejoy & Co., Honolulu, sell it.

For sale—Second-hand typewriters, all makes, at Pacific Cycle Company, Fort street.

MYSTIC LODGE, NO. 2, K. OF P.

MYSTIC LODGE NO. 2, K. OF P. will hold an important meeting tonight, January 9, 1901, in their Castle Hall, Fort street, at 7 o'clock. Installation of officers and other matters will take place. All brothers of the lodge and members of Oahu Lodge and sojourning brothers are requested to be present. Prompt attendance is desired.

By order of
C. J. SALTER, C. C.
A. E. MURPHY, P. C.
K. of R. & S.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED that as administrator of the estate of C. Bertelman, I do not hold myself responsible for any sale or mortgage taken on property, lands or income of said estate.

FATHER SYLVESTER,

Administrator.

5749

Rooms to Let.

A FEW CHOICE ROOMS FOR gentlemen only, in the Arlington Hotel Annex, on Hotel street. Apply to

T. E. KROUSE

Room 3, Arlington Annex

Corporation Notices.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

HONOLULU PLANTATION COMPANY, location of principal place of business, San Francisco, Cal. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of directors, held on the 17th day of December, 1900, an assessment, No. 3 of one (\$1) dollar per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the secretary at the office of the company, No. 327 Market street, San Francisco, Cal. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 30th day of January, 1901, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on Tuesday, the 19th day of February, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

E. H. SHELTON,
Secretary of Honolulu Plantation Co.
Office located at No. 327 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

Assessments may be paid to W. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd., not later than January 18th.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

HONOLULU SUGAR COMPANY, location of principal place of business, San Francisco, Cal. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of directors, held on the 17th day of December, 1900, an assessment, No. 11 of nine (\$9) dollars per share, was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the secretary at the office of the company, No. 327 Market street, San Francisco, Cal. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 30th day of January, 1901, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 19th day of February, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

E. H. SHELTON,
Secretary of Honolulu Sugar Co.
Office located at No. 327 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

Assessments may be paid to W. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd., not later than January 18th.

MEETING NOTICE.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY meeting of the shareholders of C. BREWER & CO., LTD., will be held at the office of the company in Honolulu, on Saturday, January 12, 1901, at 10 a. m.

E. F. BISHOP, Secretary.
Honolulu, January 5, 1901.

NOTICE.

AT THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL meeting of the Hilo Sugar Company, held on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1901, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

W. G. Irwin, President.
W. M. Giffard, Vice President.
H. M. Whitney Jr., Treasurer and Secretary.
George J. Ross, Auditor.

The above officers, with the exception of the Auditor, comprise the Board of Directors.

H. M. WHITNEY JR.,
Secretary Hilo Sugar Co.
Honolulu, January 4, 1901.

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ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE POSTPONED ANNUAL meeting of the Union Mill Co., Ltd., held at the company's office in Kohala on December 27, 1900, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

J. Renton President
H. H. Renton Vice President
F. M. Swayry Treasurer
H. H. Renton Secretary
T. R. Keyworth Auditor

H. H. RENTON,
Secretary.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ENTERPRISE MILL CO., LTD., of Honolulu, has discontinued the planing mill business. The Company office is now located at the Magoo building, room 11. All persons owing accounts to said company will kindly settle the same promptly. 5731

NOTICE.

THE PACIFIC MILL COMPANY has succeeded to the planing mill business of the Enterprise Mill Co., Ltd., Alakaka and Richards street, and respectfully solicits the patronage of all former customers of the latter mill company.

EMMETT MAY,
W. H. G. ARNEMANN.

5732

MEETING NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Sea Yip Benevolent Society, held the 22d day of December, 1900, the following persons were elected as officers of the society, to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Lee Dot Son.
Vice President, Chew Gem.
Secretary, Y. M. Wee.
Chinese Secy, Man Chon Sang.
Treasurer, Lee Lick.
Auditor, Kee Kan.

5745

Announcement.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between Robert Lewers, Chas. M. Cooke and F. J. Lowrey, under the firm name of Lewers & Cooke, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business transferred to a corporation under the name of Lewers & Cooke, Limited.

All obligations of the firm are assumed by the corporation, and all accounts due the firm are made payable to the corporation.

Thanks are extended to those who have given patronage to the firm which is now dissolved, and a continuance is requested on behalf of the new corporation.

LEWERS & COOKE.

Lewers & Cooke, Limited:—

President F. J. Lowrey
Vice President W. W. Harris
Secy and Treas. W. A. Hadden
Auditor C. H. Cooke
Director Robert Lewers
Director Chas. M. Cooke

Honolulu, December 31, 1900.

5745

Beaver Lunch Rooms.

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.
Fort Street, Opposite Wilder & Co.
FIRST-CLASS LUNCHEONS SERVED.
With Tea, Coffee, Soda Water, Ginger Ale or Milk.
Open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Smokers' Requisites a Specialty.

5745



Billiard Table FOR SALE CHEAP!

FIRST-CLASS BRUNSWICK, BALK AND CALLENDAR BILLIARD TABLE, with billiard balls, cues, cue racks and other appliances;

ALSO,

MANY WINDOW WEIGHTS,

BRICK, GRANITE TILES, ETC., by

WILL E. FISHER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND AUCTIONEER,

Corner Merchant and Alakea Streets.

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS FOR AUCTION BY

Will E. Fisher,

REAL ESTATE AGENT